

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

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Race Problems Seen In Battle Of India

Outcome of Negotiations with Britain Awaited by Peoples of Other Continents

END OF OLD IMPERIALISM

"White Man's Burden" of Dominating Backward Countries Is Expected to Terminate

The Battle of India appeared to be getting under way in grim earnest, last week. The Japanese made a heavy air attack on the island of Ceylon—obviously attempting to carry out another "Pearl Harbor" against the British Trincomalee base on that island. The RAF was ready, however, and the attack was repulsed with large Japanese losses. This was an encouraging sign of the ability of the United Nations to resist the Japanese tide as it reached toward the very shores of India.

But while the military front was looming in importance, it was the political front which claimed the anxious attention of the United Nations, last week. The entire free world which is fighting the Axis was watching the conferences going on in New Delhi between Sir Stafford Cripps, General Wavell, and various Indian leaders, particularly Jawaharlal Nehru. Upon these meetings hinged the issue of whether India would accept Britain's offer of independence after the war and stand full-square with the United Nations in throwing her resistance against Japan.

India's Decision

India's decision will probably be known by the time this paper reaches its readers. It will be known whether the leaders of India have been able to put aside their old feelings of distrust toward Britain, as well as their deep and bitter divisions among themselves, and accept some plan or compromise which has a chance of uniting India in helping to fight for her own defense, or whether hope of reaching agreement on the Indian problem must be abandoned at this time.

The issue is of great moment to the United Nations. The task of defending India with small forces and insufficient equipment will be hard enough at best. To carry it through without the wholehearted support and cooperation of Indian leadership and Indian peoples would be immensely more difficult, if not impossible.

What India does will thus have a great bearing upon the course of the war. This is true not merely because India is a vast land of 380,000,000 people—a land occupying a vital geographical position and containing rich natural resources. These are all important facts, but something far more important is involved in the problem of India.

What is really involved is one of
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This is no time to pick the eagle's feathers

SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

"Hitler Lights a Match"

By Frederick Hazlitt Brennan in "This Week" Magazine

Our Founding Fathers were men of great vision. But there is one thing which they failed to foresee. Simple men intent on their own fight for freedom, they envisioned liberty as a holy cause for which free men would always stand ready to bleed and die. But the great flaw in their ideal was simply this: A free people soon tends to take liberty for granted. Amid the peace and plenty of democracy it is too easy to forget that the love of liberty was born in a dungeon. We must remember before it is too late. Throughout history the galley oar, the torture rack, and the prison cell have goaded the spirit of man. They have lighted white fires in men's hearts. Fires of courage and determination to batter down bars and iron doors and win the way to freedom.

The infamous tyrants of history have enslaved men by the millions. But their very tyranny has, in a sense, made them great liberators, too—Herod, Caligula, King John, Ivan the Terrible, Philip of Spain, George the Third, Napoleon, and Adolf Hitler. Yes, even Adolf Hitler—the Great Apostle of Liberty, certainly the greatest since Napoleon, and perhaps the supreme liberator of all. In these trying times, how comforting it is to reflect that this wicked little man, who means to kill liberty everywhere, has actually stirred the whole world into eventual rebellion. He believes he is creating a New Order, but in truth he has reawakened a passion for freedom which will work his destruction. He hopes to rule five hundred million slaves. But wherever his bloody hand has set a shackle, the hearts of his prisoners burn with a new hate and a yearning to be free. . . .

Twelve nations in captivity today are bitterly learning this truth: Mankind can never forget that freedom is not of itself eternal, but must be fought for and died for whenever and wherever the tyrant arises. The one ray of hope in the dark agony of this Second World War is the response of unnumbered multitudes to this rediscovered faith in liberty.

It has appeared to some Americans—an ocean away—that the "V" campaign must be either a childish propaganda stunt or a pitiful gesture, the final bravado of prisoners on an endless march back to the Dark Ages. Perhaps it is neither of these things. The "V" or some other such symbol may well become the battle cry of mankind's noblest rebellion against tyranny. Let us remember a small band of men and women who, stealthily and by night, wrote "In Hoc Signo" on the walls of a tyrant's city. The Gentle Man who inspired them had said: "He who loseth his life shall find it."

It is like that with freedom, too.

Patents And Trusts Are Under Scrutiny

Standard Oil Case Raises Issue of Relations of U. S. Companies and Foreign

STRICT REGULATION SOUGHT

Thurman Arnold Proposes Measures to Control International Cartels in the Future

One of the chief roles of Congress in time of war is that of investigator. It performs the invaluable service of seeing whether the executive agencies of the government are doing as good a job as they might; of seeing whether industry, labor, and other groups of the population are putting forth their best effort to win the war. As a result of such investigations, important reforms have already been made to speed up production and to put the nation in fighting trim.

Much important work along this line is being done by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Truman of Missouri. It is going into all phases of the war program, and is bringing to light a number of serious defects and obstacles which stand in the way of all-out production. Its contribution to the national welfare cannot be overestimated, for it is ferreting out the weak spots in our war effort so that a maximum of strength and efficiency can be achieved.

Standard Oil Case

In recent days, the Truman Committee has concentrated its attention on industrial practices which appear to be obstructing our progress in the present crisis. Its most spectacular investigation has been that involving the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The testimony of government, as well as the company's, officials has been heard on the question of Standard Oil's relations with a large German firm.

According to Thurman W. Arnold, assistant United States attorney general, popularly known as the "trust-buster," Standard Oil of New Jersey gave valuable patents and information to Germany, while refusing them to the United States and Great Britain. It did this because of agreements it had with its German business partner. Mr. Arnold further charges the American corporation with deliberately hindering the development of synthetic rubber in this country, even after we entered the war.

The Standard Oil Company emphatically denies these charges, and says that at no time has it been disloyal to its country. It claims that its business arrangement with Germany has actually aided the war effort.

Let us examine the charges against the Standard Oil Company (it should be kept in mind that only the New
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LIFE RAFTS for the U. S. Navy. Workers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company are shown applying finishing touches to a large quantity of inflatable life rafts. In one of these boats three men remained afloat 34 days on the Pacific a short time ago.

News from All Fronts

Pan American Day tomorrow, April 14, finds the Western Hemisphere working together in a world at war. Only a few days ago, the new Inter-American Defense Board held its first meeting to work out ways in which all the American republics can stand together. Lieutenant General Embick of the U. S. Army was elected chairman of the board.

Over 2,000 school students in Oak Park, a Chicago suburb, recently engaged in a contest to see who could sell the most victory bonds and stamps. A \$25 bond went to the winner, James Cavanaugh, Jr., who sold \$25,000 worth. Tom Russell was second, with \$19,850 worth. They had plenty of competition, too, because total sales amounted to approximately \$350,000.

Food cost the average American family of four persons \$7.35 a week in February, according to the Department of Agriculture. A year earlier, they got by on \$6.15 a week. Another illustration of increased prices is in what they paid during a year for 58 staple foods. The amount was \$342 in 1941, while at the February level this year it will be \$381 for 1942.

Men in the armed forces, both at home and abroad, may now send their first-class mail free of postage. They simply write the word "Free" in the upper right corner of the envelope, and name, rank or rating, and service branch in the upper left corner to obtain the new mailing privilege.

Folks at home can tune in on the new Sunday afternoon series of radio broadcasts for men in the Army. The programs are put on the air from 3:30 to 4:30 Eastern War Time by stations of the National Broadcasting Company. Short-wave radio relays the hour broadcast to our fighting forces abroad.

National daylight saving time will remain on its present basis, according to an official of the War Production Board. As far as the WPB is concerned, there would be no worthwhile saving of electricity by advancing clocks an additional hour during the summer. Some states and cities,

it was said, might take such action on a strictly local basis, but that is up to them.

President Roosevelt has set aside April as Cancer Control Month. The disease takes an annual toll of 160,000 lives, many of which could be saved if symptoms were diagnosed early enough and treatment by competent doctors begun immediately. This month will therefore be devoted to increasing the public's knowledge of the disease in order that more people may be prompted to take action when telltale signs appear.

Eddie Anderson, who plays the part of Rochester on Jack Benny's radio program, has started a factory for war production. It is called the Pacific Parachute Company, and makes small pilot, bomb, and flare 'chutes.

An Army newspaper, written by and for soldiers, will soon begin publication. It will be known as *Yank*. The new paper will not compete with the 350 camp and unit publications which are already in existence, but will be a general, all-Army news. Every technique of modern publishing, including a generous use of pictures and features, will be employed.

It was revealed a few days ago that an airplane delivery service is now operating between the United States and Australia. It is similar to the routes which have been flown for some time across the Atlantic to Britain and Africa. Even though the flights to Australia are broken up into several hops, only the largest bombers can be delivered to the far Pacific fronts by the ferry service.

Save your toothpaste and other metal tubes when they are empty. By order of the War Production Board, customers must turn in an empty tube of some kind for each new one purchased. The retailers must save the tubes to be salvaged under plans laid down by WPB.

The United States Supreme Court recently installed "traffic signals" for lawyers who are pleading cases before the justices. A small white light flashes on to tell a lawyer he has 10 more minutes in which to complete his arguments. Time is up when a red light and a white light go on together. Red alone is the signal for a recess.

War Question of the Week

WHEREVER the Nazis come into power, they persecute the Jews. And wherever their influence spreads, there are attacks upon the Jews. Anti-Semitism is one of the chief principles of the Nazi creed. Lately, we have seen many evidences of anti-Jewish feeling in the United States. In some cases, this feeling is no doubt directly inspired by our enemies, who are doing all that they can to stir up trouble in this country and to break down unity.

Usually, anti-Jewish feeling is kept under cover. There are whispering campaigns and gossip and rumors about the Jews. But the problem is now coming to the surface.

In its issue of March 26, the *Saturday Evening Post* featured an article by Milton Mayer, entitled "The Case Against the Jew." Mr. Mayer is himself a Jew, and his article was not only a bitter attack against Jews in particular but also against Americans in general. He pictured the American people as unidealistic money-grabbers, and held that the great mistake of the Jews was that they had played the same game; that they had forsaken the virtues of their ancient religion and had themselves become materialistic money-chasers.

This article by Mayer, it should be said, was one of a series of three which have been carried by the *Saturday Evening Post*. All of them have been written by Jews. The first one, which appeared December 6, was a strong defense of the American Jew by Jerome Frank, but it was not featured as prominently in the *Post* as was Mr. Mayer's recent article.

The newspaper *PM* immediately attacked the *Saturday Evening Post* article. Ralph Ingersoll, the editor of *PM*, wrote that, "The article that was blazoned across the newsstands of America yesterday was more than just another nauseous attempt to justify Adolf Hitler's contention that the proper place for Jews is in a ghetto being spat on. . . . Its challenge was not alone to Jew or Gentile—its challenge was to this country as a whole, to America and to Americans."

However that may be, the article, together with *PM*'s editorial, has made anti-Semitism in America a subject of general discussion. It is time that every American should take a strong position concerning the

widespread attacks on the Jews. These facts should be kept in mind:

1. Most of the rumors about the Jews have no basis in fact. As Jerome Frank says, there are all kinds of people among the Jews; rich businessmen and poor tenement dwellers; Democrats and Republicans; radicals and conservatives; employers and workers; isolationists and supporters of the war. There are ruthless exploiters and humanitarians among Jews just as there are among Gentiles. There is absolutely no evidence to support the story going about that the Jews are avoiding service in the Army; that they are staying at home and are getting control of industry.

2. Attacks on the Jews violate one of the most sacred principles of Americanism; that is, the principle that each person shall be judged according to his individual merits, rather than as a member of any race or nationality.

3. Such attacks endanger all minority groups. There are organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, which thrive on hatred of Catholics. They also seek to persecute Negroes and Jews. If persecution of any group succeeds, other groups will be victims. The next attacks may be on liberals, or on persons with large property interests.

4. Such agitation plays into the hands of the Axis; destroys the unity of the country—makes for weakness in the face of the enemy.

The trouble with anti-Semitic campaigns is that they are generally under cover. They generally start as whispering campaigns and it is difficult to combat them because they are not in the open. There was a considerable amount of anti-Semitism in the United States following the World War, and the depression brought another wave of it. While it is difficult to obtain reliable statistics on the number of anti-Semitic organizations, it is known that the trend during recent years has been upward. Today anti-Semitism has become a serious problem.

Each loyal American should refuse to take part in or listen to gossip about the Jews or any other group of Americans. He should actively refute idle talk of that kind whenever he hears it. In this way, he will serve his country, and he will also serve the principles of fair play.



The good road

JOHNSON

Seeing South America . . . xxiv

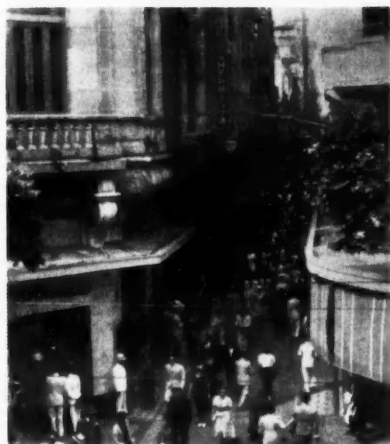
FROM what I said last week it might be inferred that all the people of Brazil are very poor. This, of course, is not true. If I had spent all my time at the Gloria Hotel, I would have assumed that all of them were quite wealthy. There certainly is a fairly large wealthy class. A procession of luxury cars whizzed constantly (at what seemed to me to be dangerous speed) along the Beira Mar. Handsomely dressed young men and women swarmed into the hotel at tea or cocktail time. Smartly dressed shoppers in plenty were to be seen in Ouvidor Street any afternoon.

We were fortunate enough to become quite well acquainted with one of the leading businessmen of Brazil, a man of wealth with extensive interests in the United States and Europe. He was generous enough of his time to take us on a drive which covered the better part of the day. He placed his limousine and driver at our disposal while we were in the city. Through conversations with him and his daughters who were just finishing a course in a private high school, we saw something of the manner of life among the well-to-do Brazilians, together with their points of view on political, economic, and international affairs. I also talked on a number of occasions with teachers of the Rio de Janeiro schools. I shall tell you more about that in a later article.

The fact remains, however, that the great mass of Brazilians are poor, that many of them are listless, and relatively inefficient, and that Brazilian resources, so amazingly rich, are relatively undeveloped. I have spoken briefly, and of course inadequately, about the causes of that situation. We may turn now to the question of what measures could be or are being taken to start Brazil and her people on the upward path.

President Getulio Vargas is doing something at that job. While Vargas is called the "President," he is, in fact, a dictator. His rule is absolute. No legislative body meets. Vargas enacts the laws. His picture, by the way, is to be seen in every place of business in Rio de Janeiro. From hotels or department stores to the little niches where bootblacks plied their trade, during our entire stay in Brazil, we did not see a single place of business that did not display the dictator's picture.

President Vargas is undoubtedly interested in social improvement. He has enacted minimum wage and maximum hour laws. In other ways, he tries to protect the workers and to raise their levels of living. One law provides that if an employer discharges a worker during the first year that he has been employed, he pays the workers a sum in advance amounting to one month's pay. If the worker has been employed more than one year and less than 10, the employer, upon discharging him, must pay him a dismissal wage amounting to one month's pay for every year he was employed. If a worker has been employed for 10 years or more, the employer cannot discharge him without providing for



Ouvidor Street in Rio de Janeiro

his living. He must provide for the worker's security in a manner acceptable to the Ministry of Labor. Whether or not this law is enforced, I do not know. By decree of the government, each worker must have a vacation of 15 days with pay during the year.

These efforts on the part of President Vargas to improve the lot of the workers has endeared him to the masses. My impression was that Vargas was quite popular with the people. But though he is a dictator, he does not rule harshly as Hitler and Mussolini do. The people are allowed a large measure of personal freedom.

I think, however, that Vargas is not well liked by the wealthier classes. They resent his efforts to raise wages and to impose restrictions on their hiring and firing employees. Though they do not criticize

him publicly—they dare not do that—they say in private conversation that he is impractical and that he is hurting business. A wealthy businessman told me that Vargas was "as bad as Roosevelt."

Brazil needs capital. Since enough money to develop the resources of the country cannot be found at home, the need is for foreign capital. I observed an illustration of what, in a small way, may be done by use of money from outside. We went out about a half-day's drive from Rio de Janeiro into the farming country, and visited a farm which had been developed by a wealthy Englishman. The farms all about were poorly tended. Most of the territory over which we traveled was wasteland. When we came to this farm, however, which had been cleared of jungle growth only a few years before, we found a beautifully kept place with a comfortable, attractive house for the owner and a good building for the overseer. There was a dairy barn which would have done credit to Wisconsin, and stables which housed blooded horses. The most modern equipment was on hand. The farm was run scientifically. About 70 men were employed. Most of them were colored. They lived in a dormitory on the place. Everything was clean and neat. The men were paid 35 cents a day. They appeared to be well fed and it was said that they worked with reasonable efficiency.

This farm, an oasis of efficiency in an undeveloped jungle, showed what capital plus industry and vision can do in a country where the soil is fertile and the climate favorable. If capital in large quantities should flow into Brazil and be put to such uses as this, there could be a tremendous development.

Another difficulty which might be



President Getulio Vargas of Brazil

removed by the use of capital is to be found in the poor systems of transportation. There are few roads in Brazil. The road, for example, between the great cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, a distance about equal to that of New York and Philadelphia, is not good. Much of it is cobblestone, and there is not much traffic on it. Most of the traffic between these two cities goes by sea. Passengers in increasing numbers are traveling by air.

There is a railroad between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, but it is not a good one. I was advised not to make the trip to Sao Paulo by rail because it was said I would find it quite uncomfortable.

Between Rio de Janeiro and Recife, a few hundred miles up the coast, there are no roads or railroads. The transportation between these cities is by water or air. There are practically no through routes of any kind in the interior. This lack of transportation is undoubtedly holding up Brazilian development.

—WALTER E. MYER

SMILES

"I believe my husband is the most generous man on earth."

"How's that?"

"Well, I gave him a dozen of the loveliest ties for his birthday, and he took them right down and gave them to the Salvation Army."

—LABOR

"Van Nestlewright talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes, a family tree is much like other trees; the smallest twigs do the most rustling."

—SELECTED

"How many people work here?"

"Oh, about one out of every 10."

—CASLON COMMENTS

First Aviator: "Quick, what do I do now, instructor?"

Second Aviator: "Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"

—PATHFINDER

On a little service station hangs out on the edge of a desert, there away a shingle bearing this notice: "Don't ask us for information. If we knew anything we wouldn't be here."

—WATCHWORD

At the country club a golfer observed two small boys watching him and remarked: "You boys will never learn by watching me."

"We ain't interested in golf, mister," said the boys. "We're going fishin' as soon as you dig up some more worms."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"I wish you'd tell me that with a ring to it," she replied sweetly.

"All right, honey," he said, clearing his throat, "I love you, ding, dong."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

The meeting of the women's club was in full swing.

"Mrs. Smith doesn't look happy this evening," remarked Mrs. Jones.

"No," replied Mrs. Brown. "She sent in a pair of socks she had knitted, and the war relief folks sent back a note saying, 'Many thanks, but no more sandbags are required at the moment.'"

—SELECTED

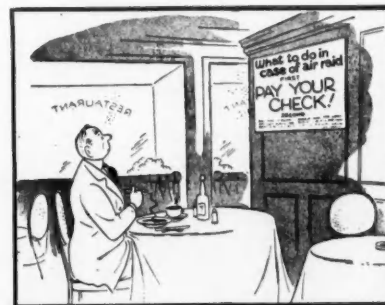
"I hear you refused the job as president of your company!"

"Yeah, there was no chance for advancement."

—CASLON COMMENTS



Girl students at Brazil's largest teacher-training school



WOLFE IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

"You say there's never been a woman appointed to the Weather Bureau?"

"Nope. The weather is changeable enough as it is."

—SELECTED

"The doctor said I'd be on my feet in a month."

"Was he right?"

"Sure; he knew about my tires."

—CASLON COMMENTS

The Week at Home

Shipping Front

Axis sea raiders are continuing to cause plenty of trouble for United Nations' shipping. Last week it was revealed that enemy action has sent 114 vessels to the bottom since Pearl Harbor. Twenty of these were sunk off the United States East Coast in the week which ended April 4.

Last week also brought the good news, however, that construction is well under way on a new shipyard in New Orleans—a yard from which miracles in shipbuilding are confidently expected. Within the next 18 months, the yard itself will not only be operating, but its four building ways will have completed 200 merchant ships of 10,000 tons each. The four ways are scheduled to turn out 24 ships a month, and each vessel will be on the ways for a period of only five days, or about one-thirtieth the usual time.

A secret method of moving the ships about during construction will make possible this amazing speed. Prefabrication of parts and the use of assembly lines will also figure in the effort. Under present-day methods, of course, large vessels are built, one at a time, from the ground up within a scaffold, or way. With this system, the nation's combined shipbuilding industry is producing about one merchant ship a day. The New Orleans yard alone will almost match that rate—an indication that its method may revolutionize the entire process of constructing merchant vessels.

The importance of this development cannot be overemphasized. It may go a long way toward solving one of the most acute problems now confronting the United States; that is, a shortage of adequate shipping facilities to meet our war needs.

New Gasoline Curbs

In a recent letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has explained why the delivery of gasoline on the East Coast is being limited again as it was last fall.

Mr. Ickes points out that the problem is one of transportation, not of quantity. In the past most of the oil used on the East Coast came by way of oil tanker; much smaller amounts came by railroad and pipe line. Now, however, many of these tankers are being used to ship oil to Australia and other places, and as a result, oil stocks on the East Coast have declined greatly. Although the railroads are trying desperately to assume the burden, they cannot yet transport half the needed quantities.



NEW PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL as it held its first meeting in the White House to discuss Far East strategy. Left to right around table: Dr. T. V. Soong of China; Walter Nash of New Zealand; Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of Australia; Lord Halifax of England; President Roosevelt; Hume Wrong of Canada; Dr. Alexander Loudon of the Netherlands; and Harry Hopkins, special assistant to President Roosevelt.

Thus restrictions are necessary for a while.

Ickes points out that there are three extremely important by-products of automobile gasoline manufacture: butadiene, from which synthetic rubber is made, 100-octane aviation gasoline, and toluene, used in making TNT. Since all these by-products are war materials and must be manufactured, there will be ample supplies of automobile gasoline as soon as the present transportation problem has been solved.

On the Lakes

Increasing numbers of ore boats were counted on the Great Lakes this week, bringing cargoes of badly needed iron ore to keep smelters and steel mills in operation. Good weather and improved ice-breaking equipment made it possible for navigation to open officially on March 23—the earliest date on record. The blunt-nosed carriers of iron ore, coal, and limestone are now moving with regularity through the famous "Soo" canal and on down the lakes to the hungry steel mills.

The early start for Great Lakes' shipping is an event of first-rank national importance, because it will add several million tons of ore to the amount which will be carried in 1942 before ice seals the lakes and canal again. Although the 80,000,000 tons brought down from the great Mesabi and Vermilion iron ranges at the western end of Lake Superior last year set a new record, the goal this year is 90,000,000.

To reach this mark, every ship on the lake that can carry a load must be kept in constant service. Even boats which, in normal times, would

be considered inefficient and uneconomical must go to work. Some of the vessels can carry up to 10,000 or 15,000 tons each. They will be loaded to the hilt, fulfilling the War Production Board's demand for record-breaking shipments of iron ore.

Rationing Summary

Because of the numerous orders coming from Washington about rationing, freezing of stocks, and curtailing of output, many people are confused about just what they can and cannot buy.

Actually, only four articles are being rationed at present: tires, both new and retreaded, automobiles, trucks, and typewriters, both new and used. It is expected that sugar, gasoline, and adult size bicycles may be added to the list soon.

Stocks of many other articles are frozen and may not be sold until further orders are given. In addition, the War Production Board has ordered that all production for civilian use cease on certain products according to the following schedule: washing machines, April 15; radios and phonographs, April 23; vacuum cleaners and mechanical refrigerators, April 30; electrical appliances such as toasters and waffle irons, May 31; lawn mowers, metal and plastic toys, June 30; and metal coat hangers, shoe trees, and curtain rods, July 1.

Farmers' Dilemma

Farmers are not having an easy time of it in trying to increase production to meet the ever-increasing needs of the United Nations. While being asked to furnish record yields

of fruits, vegetables, meats, and cereals, they are at the same time losing workers by the thousands. An estimated 1,000,000 men have already left the nation's 6,000,000 farms to go into the Army and war industries.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, a few days ago, recommended several plans to Congress for remedying this situation. He proposed that women and school students be voluntarily registered for farm work, and that draft boards pay greater attention to local farm labor needs in passing on deferments. He also suggested exchanges for the pooling of machines and man power among farms.

New Envoy to India

The United States has sent a special envoy to India to help bring the conferences about Indian participation in the war to a successful conclusion. This envoy, Louis Johnson, will act as President Roosevelt's personal minister to India.

Johnson is a West Virginia lawyer who has dabbled a bit in local and state politics. He served in the last war and is a past commander of the American Legion. He is big, genial, and quiet spoken, and does an enormous amount of hard work without seeming to hurry.



Louis Johnson

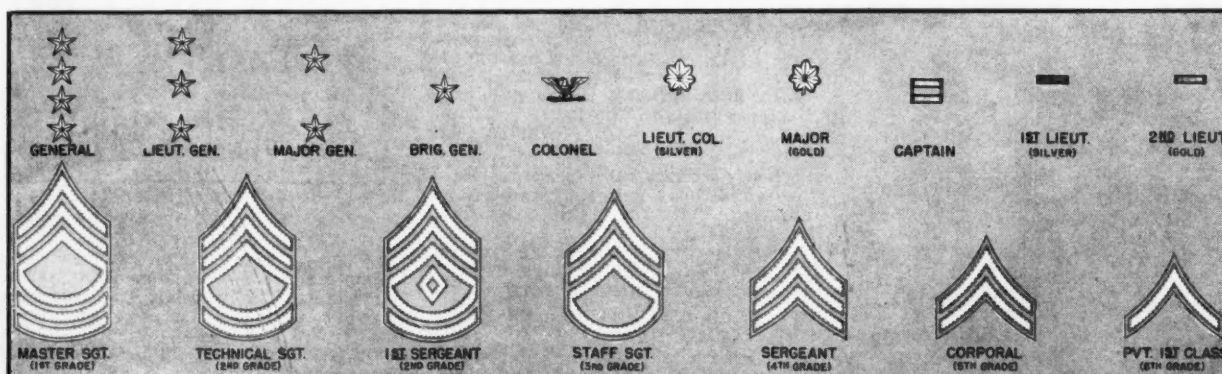
The new envoy is best remembered for the years he spent from 1937 till 1940 as assistant secretary of war. During this time he had much difficulty getting along with his boss, Secretary of War Woodring. They disagreed violently about aid to the Allies and other matters. In spite of these quarrels, Johnson did much good work in preparing for wartime mobilization of industry, and in reforming and strengthening the Army.

Stamp Collectors, Notice

The existence of war will not prevent President Roosevelt, the nation's number one stamp collector, from sending General Douglas MacArthur a first-day cover bearing the cancellation of the new MacArthur, West Virginia, post office which has just been named in honor of the famous American general and which will be officially opened Wednesday, April 15.

The new MacArthur post office will be the only post office bearing the name of the famous American general in the entire country. In announcing the first-day cover service recently, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker pointed out that numerous requests have been received for a special postage stamp honoring the hero of the Philippines. Since no living person may be honored with a special stamp, the alternative was to name a post office for General MacArthur.

Stamp collectors desiring the April 15 cancellation should send their covers, with postage properly affixed, in care of the Postmaster, MacArthur, West Virginia. No limit upon the number of covers that may be accepted has been set by the Post Office Department.



Last week, in connection with Army Day, we carried illustrations of various branch insignia of the U. S. Army. In answer to requests we are reproducing above the Army insignia of rank.

The Week Abroad

Russia and Japan

While millions of Russian reserves are being brought up to the German front in preparation for the awaited Nazi offensive, the Kremlin also has a cautious eye turned to the Far East. Notwithstanding Tokyo's assurances that Japanese-Russian relations remain unaltered, the Soviet leaders cannot entirely dismiss the possibility that Japan may strike a sudden and treacherous blow against Siberia.



How long will it last?
SWEIGERT IN SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

It is true that Japanese military operations now center mainly in the Southwest Pacific. But it is also true that the sparring for Australia and India may conceal active preparations for a campaign against Siberia, to be timed with Hitler's offensive in the west.

Certainly, Tokyo and Berlin are not apt to underestimate the enormous blow to the morale and striking power of the United Nations that would come of a Russian defeat. They may feel that joint military action on two fronts would be more than Russia could bear, that a Russian surrender would so alter the whole military balance as to make the Axis impregnable.

Un-Nazified Norway

Information reaching Norwegian circles in London indicates that opposition to the Nazified rulers of Norway has reached a new peak of intensity. It was only two months ago that Hitler set up a government in Oslo composed of Norwegian citizens, hoping thereby to win the nation's acceptance of the Axis new order. But the true character of the puppet regime showed itself almost immediately. The premier, Major Vidkun Quisling, lost no time in introducing measures whose clear purpose was to uproot what still remained of Norway's once free institutions.

For one thing he ordered all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 to enroll in a Nazi youth organization, where their leisure-time activities would be guided by approved Nazi agents. Second, he established a Nazi union to which all school teachers were ordered to belong. Not content with seizing effective control of the country's youth and schools, he then proceeded to interfere with free worship.

The unarmed Norwegians have met this challenge with quiet but

telling resistance. The overwhelming majority of teachers have refused to join the Nazi union, with the result that schools throughout Norway have been closed. Instead of submitting to Berlin's dictation, many church leaders have resigned their pulpits. The action of these two groups, setting an example of unbowed defiance, has steered the Norwegians and united them as never before.

Pan American Day

War has given Pan American Day this year more than ordinary significance. With the Americas drawn more closely together, and cooperating as never before to unite their strength and their resources, there is good reason to celebrate hemisphere friendships on April 14.

Bolivia, for example, is able to help make up for the tin shortage resulting from Japan's seizure of tin resources in the Far East. Although the United States must take the leadership in both war production and fighting, it needs this kind of assistance. The Americas are also strengthened, during the disruption of world trade, by the fact that Brazil, and other countries whose territory lies near or in the tropics, may help to supply rubber, quinine, and other much needed tropical products.

Perhaps the most critical problem which the hemisphere has to face is that of protecting its shipping against Axis raiders. Secretary of the Navy Knox, a few days ago, said that each of the American republics should develop its naval strength, and promised that the United States will do everything possible to help them.

Chile and the Axis

Every capital in the Western Hemisphere awaited word from Santiago last week announcing a Chilean break with the Axis. They waited in vain. The newly installed administration of President Antonio Rios not only failed to announce the expected break; it appeared to go out of its way to conciliate the Axis.

The surprise was the greater because President Rios, famed as a liberal, had been elected in February on a platform that pledged uncompromising if vague support of the United Nations in their struggle against the Axis. Chile, like Argentina, had refrained at the Rio conference from committing itself to anti-Axis meas-

ures. At the time, the position of the Chilean delegates was generally appreciated as inevitable, owing to the presidential elections at home. But it was regarded as certain that if Rios, the Popular Front candidate, were elected, he would break off with the Axis as soon as he took office.

It would be hasty to come to the conclusion that the new administration is fascist-minded. The Popular Front coalition of political parties has too often fought for progressive measures to justify such a charge. In international affairs, it has repeatedly shown its pro-democratic leanings. In time, the reasons for its recent attitude may become clearer.

Ezequiel Padilla

In the whole of Latin America there is no stauncher champion of the democratic cause than Mexico's foreign minister, Ezequiel Padilla. Little known outside his own country until a few months ago, he is now regarded as a leading world figure whose influence upon hemisphere affairs may prove extremely helpful to the United Nations. He made his mark, early this year, where his earnest eloquence won a number of doubtful delegates to full support of hemisphere unity against the Axis.

Washington last week played host to Padilla. But there was nothing in the appearance of the tall, suave statesman to suggest the checkered career that took Padilla from a lowly



Ezequiel Padilla

Indian village to the very top of his country's affairs. Left fatherless at an early age, he had to struggle for himself; and, struggling, he came to know of Mexico's poverty. That he should have joined one of the revolutionary movements that swept across Mexico in the early years of this century is not at all surprising. What is worth noting is that wealth has not stifled his youthful convictions.

Padilla knows the United States well. He has studied at Columbia University and once wrote that "the masses of the United States are more sensitive to the feeling of justice than the masses of any other country, and American democracy is the best democracy in the world."



THREE LIONS
COLIVIA is helping mightily to fill the gap left by Japanese control of the tin resources of the Far East. This Bolivian girl is sorting tin waste.
HARRIS AND EWING

THE BATTLE OF INDIA

(Concluded from page 7)

greater cooperation among all the peoples, regardless of race or color. It is a trend which has been broken by wars, undermined by misrule, and obstructed by prejudice. But on the whole, we have been making progress. It seems unnecessary to cite evidence on this point.

There are difficulties, it is true, and it is our task to root them out. The problem is not only one which involves the white man's control of distinct lands and countries in which colored peoples live. It is a question which also affects countries in which white and colored peoples live together.

The problem of how peoples of different race and color can live together satisfactorily is always a difficult one. Differences arise, there may be prejudice on one side and resentment on the other. Difficulties, however, can often be overcome if both sides will try to develop better understanding and good will.

We need these two qualities in order to brighten the banners of the United Nations. We need them on a world scale and on a national scale. Properly employed, they will give us some of our best weapons with which to fight the Axis.

It is against this background that the question of what India will do shapes up as so important. An India standing strongly beside China on the side of the United Nations will help us greatly to frustrate Japan's effort to bring about the tragedy of having the world divided along the lines of race and color.



"Burma Road" to Alaska moves along. These workmen are constructing a runway for supplies going into the new highway to Alaska, expected to reach Fairbanks within a year.

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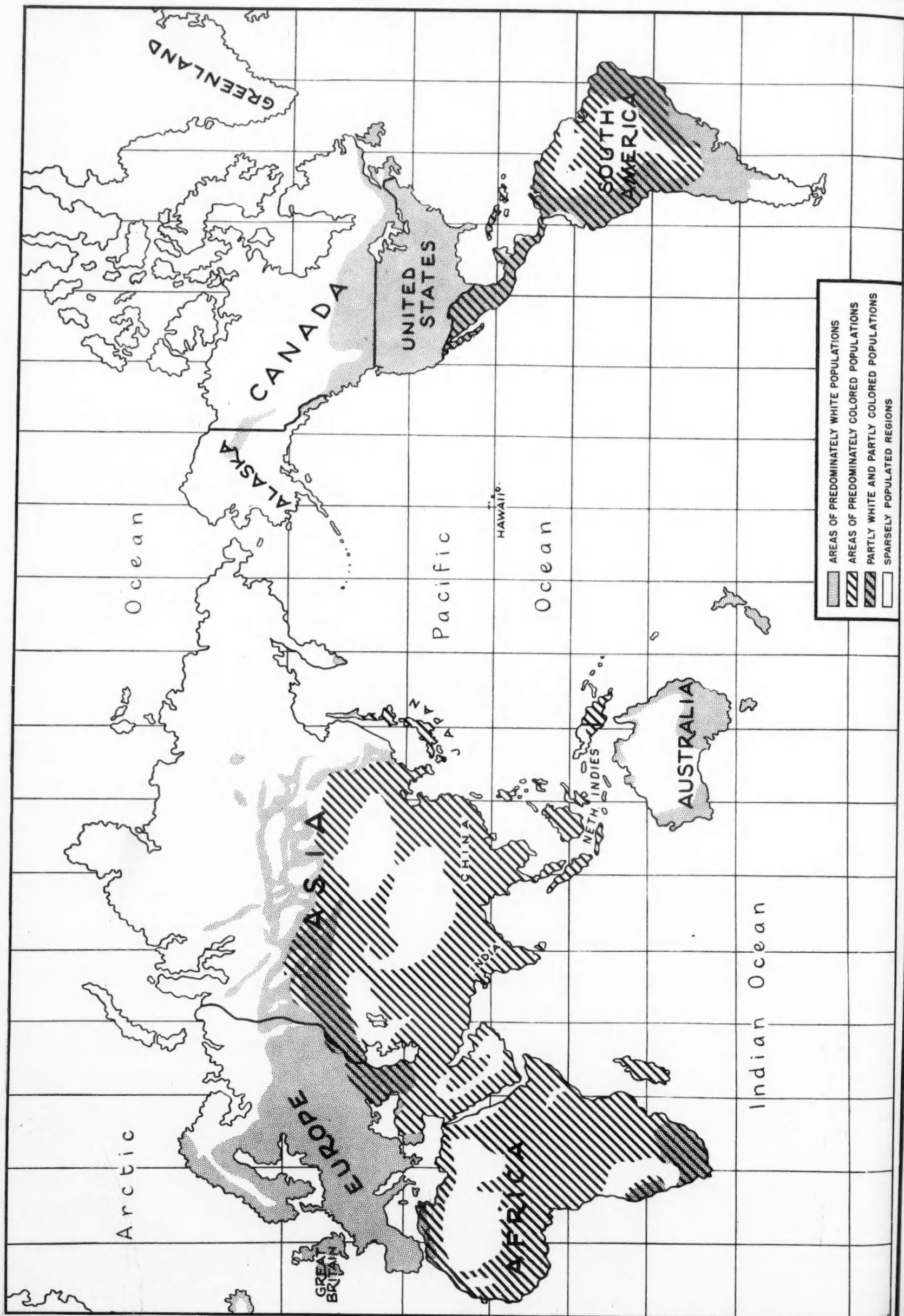
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Deep Significance Seen in Battle of India

(Continued from page 1)

the most crucial of all the issues in the war. It concerns the very difficult and the very serious question of race and color. It brings up the question of empire, the rising spirit of Asiatic peoples and their strong desire for self-government. It profoundly affects all the peoples and all the continents of the war.

These deep-lying issues were brought into the open by Japan's entry into the war. Before the Japanese attack on December 7, the world was mainly concerned with Hitler's effort to build up a powerful Germanic empire which aspired to dominate not only Europe and Africa but distant and far-flung parts of the world.

When Japan joined Germany in

has gone along the road of "Asia for the Asiatics." Her conquests have been great indeed, her control over territory is wide and growing. However, we also know of the difficulties which she has met. They are difficulties which, properly supported and encouraged, will bring her downfall.

China—without which Japan's dreams must fail—has opposed Japanese conquest at every step, and seems more resolved than ever to resist. The same attitude is found among the Filipinos, who are standing side by side with American soldiers on Bataan Peninsula, and who are waging effective guerrilla warfare against the Japanese elsewhere in the Philippines.

The millions of native inhabitants in the Netherlands Indies are offering what resistance they can to the Japanese invaders. The same thing cannot be said with equal conviction of the natives in Indo-China, Malaya, and Burma, but the Japanese path is not all clear even in those areas where the white man's rule has been most resented.

India, moreover, is far from willing to trade British rule for Japanese. Whatever they may think of Britain, the people of India can hardly be blind to the Japanese threat. Any hope of independence in the future will be lost if Japan takes control, for the Japanese, like the Germans, are out to rule peoples, not to liberate them.

Consent Lacking

Thus while Japan has made great territorial gains, she has as yet made little headway in winning the consent and cooperation of Asiatic peoples to her program. She is finding resistance at every step of the way. She has, moreover, been stupid enough to permit or encourage her soldiers to indulge in brutal excesses which have won additional hatred for her.

The Japanese expect to overcome these difficulties in several ways. They are counting upon force of arms to beat the Asiatic peoples into submission. To aid in this, they have launched a propaganda campaign to lower the standing of the white man and to turn Asia against him.

Japanese propagandists are constantly telling the people of China, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Burma, and India, that they have nothing to hope for in cooperating with the white man. They declare

nate or rule Asia's millions. They summon all Asia to join willingly in Japan's "new order."

This propaganda falls upon what could prove to be fertile ground. It



THE BLACK PEOPLES are composed mainly of American and African Negroes.

coincides with the rising determination of Asiatic peoples to free themselves from foreign control. This spirit has been pressing forward for years and under the fires of war it is bursting into great prominence. We have seen it in China, awakened and united by the Japanese attack. We have seen it in the Philippines, granted their right to independence by the United States, and in the Netherlands Indies where the native populations have demanded more and more self-government. Perhaps more clearly than anywhere else we have seen it in India, which now reaches culmination of her long struggle for independence.

The awakening of Asia in the modern era is one of the great and significant developments in all human history. It marks a new departure in the affairs of man, a new trend of events which will deeply affect the shape of things in the world of tomorrow. It is a fact which we need to study and to understand.

Challenge to West

Japan is trying to turn this new spirit to her own advantage. Whether or not she succeeds will depend in good part upon the western man's ability to convince the Asiatics that he too is changing. He must present his case to show that he is working to build a world based on equal and universal freedom.

The case is not such a bad one as may be thought. It is true that the British, Dutch, Americans, and others, have in the past largely controlled the lands of Asia, and it is true that in certain instances this control has had its abuses. Britain has held India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula, the Netherlands has controlled the Netherlands Indies, and the American flag has flown over the Philippines. And so far as China is concerned, British and Americans—as well as Japanese—have dominated a large share of business and industry in that country.

Frankly admitting all this, the British, Dutch, and Americans can say that they fully realize the day of empire is over—that for years, in fact, it has been fading and declining. The old idea that the white man, or any other man, has a special right to rule over peoples of different race and color is dying. The future must see a new world built on a basis of equality, understanding, and friendship among all peoples.

There is evidence with which to support these expressions of good

will, and it should do much to convince the peoples of Asia of the white man's sincerity. The United States has already assured the Filipinos of their freedom; the Dutch have been giving greater self-government to their subjects; and now the British have offered independence to India. War needs are helping to speed the changing viewpoint, it is true, but the fact remains that it is changing. There is no person who holds influential position in the councils of the United Nations who thinks that the old order in Asia—and Africa—can or should be restored after the war.

Axis Threat

These good intentions are being challenged by Japan, Germany, and Italy. Japan would enslave the entire East, and force the white man out of Asia. Germany—aided by Italy—would enslave Europe, including Russia, and would reach out for Africa, the Near East, and the Western Hemisphere.

To keep these things from happening is one of the big reasons why we are fighting this war. We know that our own freedom would not endure with the rest of the world in chains. We cannot stand by and see the majority of the people in the world—white and colored—become the slaves of Germany and Japan. We must, moreover, prevent the disaster of having the world divided by race and color.

The map on the next page shows some of the dangers which could arise. It is a simplified map and is intended to show only roughly where the white and colored peoples live. It is impossible to make clear-cut and definite racial distinctions among all the peoples of the world.

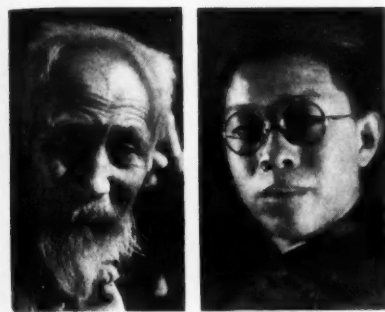


THE RED PEOPLES consist entirely of the native Indian populations of the Western Hemisphere.

The world's population is estimated to total somewhat over two billion. Dividing these roughly according to color, we find that the whites number about 700,000,000 and the colored about 1,300,000,000. The colored peoples may be divided into four main groups: the yellow peoples of Asia, principally the Chinese and Japanese, numbering close to 600,000,000; the brown peoples who extend from the southeastern islands of the Pacific to India and northern Africa, numbering somewhat over 500,000,000; the black peoples, including the natives of Africa, of some South Pacific lands, and the Negroes of the Western Hemisphere, numbering about 190,000,000; and finally the red peoples who include the native Indian populations of the Western Hemisphere, about 40,000,000.

The trend over the years—sometimes slow and halting to be sure—has been toward greater equality and

(Concluded on page 5, column 4)



THE YELLOW PEOPLES are principally Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese number 450,000,000.

active conflict the threat became a double one, and with a new meaning. Japan's greatest war aim is to build up a solid empire of Asiatic peoples under her own rule and leadership. She has announced a program of "Asia for the Asiatics," and it is her ambition to drive the white man out of China, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, Burma, and India. She would unite the yellow and the brown peoples of Asia—the Mongolians, Malaysians, and others—under the single banner of the Rising Sun. This Asiatic empire, in the Japanese mind, would be a step toward world domination.

Japanese vs. German Aims

That Japanese aims may in the long run conflict with German aims—if the Axis should win the war—is a matter of little interest at present. Nations and individuals resolved to live freely are menaced by both and there is no point in arguing whether the threat from one side is greater than the other. Unless both are smashed the cause for which we are fighting will be lost. It should be remembered, moreover, that it was Germany's war which made Japan's war possible, and that Japan has no hope of winning if Germany is not also victorious.

Bearing these balancing factors in mind, we can consider the special aspects of the Japanese war aims and appraise their danger. It is of momentous importance to the world that Japan has deliberately embarked upon a program to divide peoples according to race and color, that she is sowing seeds of conflict which if allowed to grow would bring the greatest of catastrophes to all mankind—regardless of race or color.

We already know how far Japan



THE BROWN PEOPLES are found in widely scattered parts of Asia, from the Netherlands Indies to India.

that the British, the Dutch, and the Americans only want to restore or to preserve their empires in Asia. They recite the long record of how the white man has managed to domi-

In the map, the shading of the United States does not show divisions between white and colored peoples because it is impossible to mark out well-defined areas. Actually, the United States is nine-tenths white and one-tenth colored.

Standard Oil Case Raises Cartel Issue

(Concluded from page 1)

Jersey Standard Oil Company is involved in this case). Mr. Arnold claims that this corporation has violated the antitrust laws of the United States. A trust, of course, is a business organization of two or more corporations, which attempts to control the production and price of a certain product. Its purpose is to secure a monopoly in the sale of that product.

Trusts, as all students of history know, have been illegal in the United States since 1890. The famous Sherman Antitrust Act and other federal laws forbid any organization to engage in "restraint of trade."

From 1929 until a short time ago, Standard Oil was a member of a huge international trust known as a "cartel." Its partner was the world's largest chemical producer—the powerful German corporation I. G. Farben Industrie. This international trust, or cartel, is claimed by Arnold to have conspired to monopolize the whole world's business in the twin fields of chemicals and oil. The partners agreed not to compete with each other. I. G. Farben was to control the world market in chemicals, such as synthetic rubber. Standard Oil was to have a complete monopoly in selling oil and synthetic gasoline, except in Germany.

Arnold's major accusation against Standard Oil is based on certain patent agreements made by this cartel. In order to carry out their monopoly, the partners agreed to "pool," or share, their numerous and valuable patents. Thus if Standard Oil made any new developments in synthetic rubber, or dyes, it was pledged to share these improvements with Farben. Likewise, if Farben developed a new high power gasoline, it was supposed to turn it over to Standard. But other companies throughout the world would be prevented from using these improvements because of the patents held by the cartel.

A patent, as we know, is the exclusive right granted by a government to make, use, and sell any new and useful invention for a limited period of years. In the United States such patent rights are good for 17 years. No one else may make, use, or sell the patented article without the permission of the person or corporation holding the patent. The patent holder may refuse this permission if he wishes, even though others would be willing to pay high fees, or royalties, for the privilege.

Now let us see how the patent agreements between Standard Oil and the German company, according to Mr. Arnold, operated to restrain trade and to help the Hitler war machine.

In accordance with their agreement, Standard Oil turned over to Germany all its patents and discoveries, including the patent for a valuable synthetic rubber, known as "butyl." Under orders from Hitler, however, Farben refused to turn over to its United States partner the patents for another kind of synthetic rubber known as "buna." In addition, it is charged, Farben specifically directed Standard Oil to hold back the production of synthetic rubber in this country, and to refuse to license any other companies in the United States to make the new butyl rubber.

According to Arnold's testimony,

Standard Oil freely agreed to these demands. Even after the war broke out in Europe in 1939, Standard continued to carry out the agreement. Arnold claims that Standard promised to observe the agreement even

Several weeks ago the United States government decided to go to the courts to force Standard Oil to release its patents. Under this pressure, Standard agreed to license the patents to other American companies,

this country by considering its international business agreements to be more important than the interests of our country?

With regard to the first question, Standard asserts that it does not believe that it has been violating the antitrust laws. However, it says that to prove its case in court would consume much time that would better be spent on war production. Therefore it is willing to accept the fines and not fight the case.

Standard officials are even more vigorous in denying the other charge. Following Arnold on the witness stand was W. S. Farish, president of the company. He stated emphatically that there was not the slightest basis for accusing the company or any of its officials of disloyalty to the United States. Furthermore, he claimed that the arrangement with Farben had been of benefit to the United States. It has speeded our war industry by bringing us extremely valuable improvements in aviation gasoline, explosives, and even in synthetic rubber, he said. Moreover, Farish contends that no information has been exchanged with Farben since January 1940.

Farish denied the charge that Standard has discouraged or hindered production of synthetic rubber in this country. He said that as long ago as January 1939, Standard told the Army and Navy Munitions Board about butyl rubber, and offered samples to several private companies. They rejected it, he said, as being of doubtful quality.

Farish contends that since Pearl Harbor the Standard Oil Company has contracted with the governments of Canada and the United States to produce large quantities of synthetic rubber. He asserts that the lack of adequate facilities for making synthetic rubber is due to the fact that we had plenty of natural rubber until Pearl Harbor, and that no one was far-sighted enough to invest the money necessary for a large-scale synthetic rubber program. Standard and other companies were slow to develop such a program because they, together with government officials, did not foresee the great need which would arise.

As time goes on, all the facts in this dispute may gradually come out. It is difficult at present for the impartial observer to know just where the truth lies. Nevertheless, this controversy has been valuable in that it raises the whole issue of patent agreements with foreign nations.

Thurman Arnold is convinced that the cartels must be more strictly controlled in the future. He has suggested several steps which he believes will go far to prevent such abuses as those charged against Standard Oil. These include: (1) registration of all agreements with foreign corporations and a full explanation of their purposes; (2) registration of all patent license agreements, with a full explanation of their purposes; (3) government encouragement of research and development of basic processes which would be available to everyone, and (4) revision of the patent laws so that inventors will still be protected, but so that no group of companies can monopolize the product or restrict its production.



EXHIBIT A. This tire made of synthetic rubber, produced in the Standard Oil laboratories, was displayed before the Senate investigating committee. It is being inspected (left) by William S. Farish, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and by Senator Harry S. Truman.

though the United States should enter the war.

In this country, Standard repeatedly told other companies that it would eventually grant them licenses to use its rubber patents. Thus it discouraged them from going ahead with independent experiments and investigation which might have built up a synthetic rubber industry here large enough to satisfy our war needs. That is why Arnold accuses the Standard Oil Company of partial responsibility for our present synthetic rubber shortage.

Until Pearl Harbor, the only charge which could be made against Standard was that it had violated

in return for fees, or royalties, amounting to \$6,000,000 a year.

Nevertheless, the Department of Justice continued to press its case against Standard Oil for violation of the antitrust laws. In order to avoid a long-drawn-out lawsuit, Standard agreed a few days ago not to fight the case. It signed an agreement known as a "consent decree" with the Justice Department, and accepted fines of \$50,000. Most important, it suspended its connection with Farben and released all its patents—dozens of them—free of charge to any American company for the duration of the war. These patents included not only the ones for butyl



OIL has been involved in international business dealings with many ramifications. Above is a large oil refinery.

the antitrust laws by attempting to restrain synthetic rubber production in this country. When the United States entered the war, however, the case assumed an entirely new significance. Arnold charges that as late as last January, a month after Pearl Harbor, Standard Oil refused to submit samples of butyl to American and British rubber companies.

rubber, but those for valuable synthetic gasolines and other vital war materials.

Let us now examine the other side of the controversy. We see that there are really two questions involved in this discussion: (1) Did Standard Oil violate the United States antitrust laws? (2) And did it stifle the development of synthetic rubber in